

TELEGRAPH CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX—BERKLEY NEWS.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT

Pennsylvania Sets the Pace For Democracy of Other States.

State Committee Indicate Their Choice For President in Advance of State Convention—Mr. Bryan Addresses 5,000 People.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, Jan. 25.—Colonel William J. Bryan left Jersey City at 10:15 this morning for Harrisburg, Pa. He says that before he returns home he will accept the invitations of the Legislatures of Virginia and Mississippi.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHOICE. Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 25.—The State Democratic Committee set the pace for the Democracy of other States to-day by making Colonel William J. Bryan its choice for the Presidency in 1900. This action was taken by the committee while Colonel Bryan was on his way to Harrisburg from New York to attend the meeting and confer with the party leaders. This is probably the first time in the party's history that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have indicated their choice for President in advance of the State convention.

There was a large attendance of Democrats from all over the State to meet Colonel Bryan and hear him discuss the issues on which the coming campaign will be waged. The State convention will be held in this city April 5th, and will adopt a platform along the lines laid down by the Nebraska orator in his speech to-night before five thousand people at the Koller Street Hall.

THE PLATFORM. The platform will endorse the Chicago declaration of principles, denounce the trusts and imperialism, advocate ballot reform and pure elections and condemn machine politics. The convention will also nominate candidates for Auditor-General, Congress at large, the Presidential electors and elect eight delegates at large to the National convention.

Col. Bryan reached here at 3 o'clock, and was escorted to the Board of Trade rooms, where the State Committee was in session, by a committee representing the State and local Democratic committees. He was introduced to the assembly by State Chairman Rillang and made a short speech, which was received with much enthusiasm. At the close of the meeting he held an informal reception at the Commonwealth Hotel, and later he was the guest of Mayor Fritchey at a dinner party at which Colonel Guffey, Chairman Rillang and other party leaders were present. After to-night's meeting he attended a session of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen, of which he is an active member at his home in Lincoln. Colonel Bryan will go from here to Smyrna and Wilmington, Del., and from there to Washington to meet the National leaders.

A large crowd greeted the Nebraska at this afternoon's meeting. He contended that the young men were growing to see that Republican principles of monopoly kept down all but the very few, and added:

ODDS AGAINST EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

"We appreciate the odds Eastern Democrats have to contend against," said he. "It is easy to be a Democrat in the South, and it is easier to be a Democrat in the West than it used to be. I believe the time will come when Chicago platform Democracy as it is out in Nebraska. While no Republicans can remember what was in the Republican platform of 1896, and why no gold Democrat can repeat the Indianapolis platform, every Democrat and Republican can remember the Chicago platform. The Democrats ought to make progress in the State, because the Republican party is more corrupt in this State than in any other State in the Union. Unless the people have forgotten to think and act for themselves, they ought to rise up and wipe the Republican party out of existence. I believe we are going to win in the campaign of 1900."

THE NIGHT MEETING.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 25.—At tonight's meeting Mr. Bryan opened with congratulations to the Pennsylvania Democracy on the auspicious opening of the campaign of 1900, and predicted that the vote this year would be largely increased, both because of the issues and because of the hostility which machine politics is arousing among Republicans.

After reiterating his ideas as to the dollar mark in Republican politics, Mr. Bryan said:

"Isn't it strange that men who have labored to fasten the gold standard on their country for thirty years should now be defending their position by arguments that have arisen since the election? When I say that reverses in a war with a handful of Boers will shake our financial system, where will be the gold standard if England ever attacks a nation of her size and gets into a real war? When we join ourselves to the gold standard, when we make gold alone the legal tender for the payment of debts, we connect ourselves with every disturbance in Europe and make ourselves dependent upon their condition for their prosperity."

A PERPETUAL DEBT.

Colonel Bryan said that the Republican party seeks to fasten upon this country a perpetual and ever-increasing debt, in order that banks may control the volume of the people's money. When a man tells you now that more gold means more money, and that more money means better times, you tell him that he has admitted the quantitative theory of money, and that is what we contended for in 1896. We wanted more gold and we wanted more silver, too.

THE TRUSTS.

Discussing trusts, Mr. Bryan said: "If they are bad are you going to say you can't help yourselves; that you have got to submit to the trust or to

the monopoly? The American people don't have to submit to anything that is detrimental to their welfare. In a government like ours, if things are bad it is because the people permit them to be so. You can destroy the monopoly when you want to do so. The trouble is the monopoly never makes an open warfare in its defence, but secretly controls the instrumentalities of government and thus protects itself."

THE PHILIPPINES.

On the Philippine question he said: "Let us tell the Filipinos that, having driven the Spaniards out, they are to stand up and be free, and then say to all the world, 'Hands off, and let the republic work out its destiny.' Tell me that we are pleading the cause of the Filipinos? No, we are pleading the cause of the American people. If the Filipinos were to die to-morrow the world would go on, but if this nation ceased to be a republic the light of civilization would go out forever. To what nation, then, does struggling humanity look for hope and inspiration? If you want to see the sad inroads of this doctrine upon the conscience of the American people, let me point to you what is going on down in South Africa. A republic fighting with an empire. In every contest heretofore between monarchy and republicanism the American people have expressed their sympathy."

"But what do we find now? We find that when the English Government is attempting to take from the people of the Boer Republic the right to govern themselves the people who believe in imperialism in this country dare not say a word to express their sympathy with the people over there. This is the paralysis that is already creeping over the nation."

Rumored Sale of Southern Railroad

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The story that the Illinois Central was to become the purchaser of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which had some apparent foundation in the simultaneous arrival here of President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central, and President Russell, of the Mobile and Ohio, was given at least a temporary quietus to-night by the assurance of an authorized interview, in which the purchase of one road by the other is denied. Mr. Russell said, however, that a broker, a Chicago man, had approached him at his office in Mobile about two weeks ago, and said he wanted to buy the Mobile and Ohio for the Illinois Central.

"I told him I did not own the road," said Mr. Russell, "and that it was impossible for him to buy the road except through the active co-operation of W. Butler Duncan, chairman of the Board of Directors."

Trial of Alleged Conspirators.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, Jan. 25.—The examination in the case of the Gaynor Brothers and B. D. Greene, members of the Atlantic Contracting Company, indicted in Savannah, Ga., for conspiracy and defrauding the Government, was resumed to-day before United States Commissioner Shields.

Counsel for defense asked for an adjournment until Tuesday, in order that further effort might be made to procure essential witnesses, among them being Brigadier-General W. P. Craighill, U. S. A. The commissioner granted an adjournment until Saturday, January 27.

Counsel for the defense said that on Monday next they would have to be in Washington in connection with the carrying of the appeal in behalf of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter to the United States Supreme Court.

Steamship Company Chartered

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Baltimore, Jan. 25.—The Chesapeake Steamship Company was incorporated to-day by Messrs. Reuben Foster, B. F. Newcomer, Harry Walters, Skipth Whitmer and Reuben C. Foster. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the purpose of the company is to own and operate the newly completed steamer Augusta. She will ply between Baltimore, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. The new company will use the terminals of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamship Company at the various ports touched.

The Southern Railway Company and the Atlantic Coast Line, which owns the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamship Company, also control the new company.

Presidential Nomination.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—South Carolina, Elizabeth L. Bampfield, Beaufort; North Carolina, William H. Holt, Graham; Florida, Mary M. Herriek, Sea Breeze; Georgia, Hugh M. Pierce, Moultrie.

Navy, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps—Thomas A. Mott, of North Carolina; Charles S. Taylor, of Virginia.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following postmasters: South Carolina, C. J. Pride, Rockhill; Georgia, I. A. Smith, Tennille.

Embezzler Hunter Enroute.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, Jan. 25.—Thomas J. Hunter, the former auditor of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, brought back here from Morocco, whence he had fled, passed through Washington with his guards to-day en route to Atlanta. Hunter says the prison where he was confined in Morocco is the most horrible place imaginable, and he was glad to get away from it alive at any cost.

A BRUTAL PRACTICE DISCARDED.

(From the New York Tribune.) Horses' tails are no longer to be docked. Fashion has at last achieved what humane societies, in spite of State statutes, have failed to do. The faded rule until members of plebeian stables adopted the style, and livery and even car horses appeared with mutilated tails. Then, and not until then, owners of elegant turnouts discovered the beauty of a flowing tail.

FOR RECIPROCITY

Action of Boston Delegates to National Board of Trade.

Question of Reciprocity of Trade With Canada Brought Forward After More Than Half Delegates Had Left the Convention.

(Special Dispatch to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The National Board of Trade to-day, by a vote of 16 to 12, declared in favor of reciprocity of trade with Canada, after a long fight.

The Boston delegation failed to bring forward this question until more than half the delegates had left, among them many from Baltimore and other cities that would have opposed the resolution, nor were Boston delegates able to prevail with many in their favor until they declared emphatically that they did not mean to injure coal and lumber, but would vote to maintain those commodities by substantial protection. There were six or eight delegates from Massachusetts. A per capita vote was taken instead of by delegations.

Mr. R. W. Shultice was the only delegate from Virginia. Shultice, of Virginia, and Hill, of Louisiana, made speeches against the resolutions.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

COTTON MILL INCREASE—IRON BUSINESS—NEW INDUSTRIES.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—The great increase during recent years in the number of cotton mills in the South is the result primarily of the knowledge that such undertakings pay handsomely for the investments in them. The movement has been one of constant acceleration, into which other elements have entered. Actual money received from the operations of mills has not been the only incentive to prompt subscriptions to the stock of new companies and a lively campaign of organization. One of the most powerful impulses, perhaps, has been the effect of cotton mills upon the communities in which they have been established and upon the surrounding country. Charlotte, N. C., is a notable example for other towns of the South adapted by location and by the spirit of their citizens to success as cotton manufacturers. Huntsville, Ala., with its progress during the past few months, following the location there of the Merrimac project, is an example. Three letters in the Manufacturers' Record from mill towns in the Piedmont region of the South present other striking illustrations of the benefits of cotton mills.

Mr. Frank Hammond, of Greenville, S. C., points to the Piedmont mills in his country as typical of a score or more other mills in the State. The Piedmont mills in a quarter of a century have transformed poor hillside farms into a thriving town of 5,000 inhabitants, while neighboring farm lands have risen in value from \$3.50 to \$40 an acre. The building of mills at Greenville has been accompanied by the remodeling of old business properties and the building of new ones, with a perceptible advance in the price of city and suburban property.

Mr. L. Lanier, of West Point, Ga., points to Riverview, with 1,000 inhabitants; Langdale, with 1,500 inhabitants; and Lanett, with 1,500 inhabitants; live towns supplied with free schools and churches for citizens drawn from the surrounding country as purely the creation of mills which were built there, while the country for miles around is in a prosperous condition, and the trade of West Point (the shipping place for the three mill towns) has been largely widened.

The increase in the population of Rock Hill, S. C., is, according to Mr. John G. Anderson, mainly due to the establishment of six mills there, and at that point, too, the value of real estate has appreciated wonderfully. These experiences are typical of many Southern mill towns. The influx of population receiving wages at definite intervals and the purchases of cotton have strengthened the retail business of the towns, have made the local supply of money more stable, and have given the nearby farmers a permanent, steady market for butter, milk, poultry and vegetables, and have thus encouraged the diversification of farming operations, which, more generally adopted, will do much to solve the cotton problem of the South.

Prosperity for merchants, cash markets for farmers, steady employment for the population, brought at the same time close to opportunities for improving their conditions, and the advantages of local sales for cotton-growers, have come from the building of mills. It is no wonder that cotton-manufacturing is following closely upon the heels of the centre of cotton-growing.

The aggregate iron business during the week in the Birmingham district showed an increase, though there were no large transactions. The iron masters believe that there is a brisk demand just ahead, and they regret that it may find them fully sold up for months ahead, in spite of the fact that new furnaces are coming into the field. The reason for this is that the product of these furnaces was all placed for months ahead before their fires were lighted. Expert inquiry, too, has materially increased. In the Anniston district the activity in mining famous brown hematite ores is increasing. More than 1,000 cars a week are now being mined, but the demand still exceeds the supply.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Among the new industries reported during the week to the Manufacturers' Record were the following: Fifty thousand telephone company, in Alabama; \$25,000 medicine factory, in Arkansas; \$15,000 sawmill, in Florida; \$2,000,000 gold mining company, \$50,000

cotton factory, \$200,000 cotton mills, \$1,000 ice factory and \$20,000 knitting mill, in Georgia; \$50,000 rice mill, in Louisiana; 100-ton ice factory, \$50,000 drug company, \$50,000 sulphuric acid plant, \$300,000 sand mining company, \$50,000 brick works, in Maryland; \$15,000 water works, \$25,000 ice factory and electric plant, in Mississippi; \$10,000 electric light company, 40-barrel flour mill and 50-barrel flour mill, in North Carolina; \$25,000 manufacturing company, 25-barrel flour mill, 40-barrel flour mill and \$100,000 cotton mill, in South Carolina; 30-barrel flour mill and \$100,000 cotton mill, in Tennessee; \$100,000 cotton mill, \$50,000 rice mill and 100-ton ice factory, in Texas; \$25,000 biscuit factory and \$50,000 tobacco factory, in Virginia; \$14,000 extract factory and \$16,000 lumber company, in West Virginia.

CONGRESS WON'T HAVE ROBERTS

Continued from Page 1.

debate on behalf of the minority of the committee with a forty minutes speech. The argument of the majority that the method of turning Mr. Roberts out mattered not, was the argument of Judge Lynch. When he decided that a man should be hung he also said it was immaterial how he was hung. Mr. DeArmond scored those who had unnecessarily abused Mr. Roberts. He would scorn as beneath him and beneath contempt an effort to evoke applause by denunciation. But let it be understood by some carping critic that he favored polygamy. "I oppose it," I scorn it," said he, "but I do not feel it necessary in order to show how good I am, how I love motherhood and chastity to lend myself to cheap abuse, which requires neither ability nor courage." This utterance drew forth a round of applause.

AN ELOQUENT CONCLUSION.

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, closed the debate in behalf of the majority resolutions. He said we are not here to impose moral or religious tests. We are cheerful to accord to the people of Utah all the privileges and immunities of citizens of sovereign States. They may elect whomever they will, Mormon or Gentile, but he must not be a polygamist.

"In behalf of the altars and firesides of our common land—the roof trees of American homes—the holy estate of matrimony," he said, "and the sacred and inviolable associations of the family circles, with a solemn regard for the constitution of my country and the dignity of the popular branch of its legislature—with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind—and the fear of God before my eyes, I declare my belief that Brigham H. Roberts ought not, for one instant of time, be admitted to membership in this House of Representatives."

OFFERED AND WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Lacey, Republican, offered an amendment to the majority resolutions, providing for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts.

To this Mr. Taylor made the point of order that the amendment was not germane.

The speaker sustained the point of order, on the ground that the original proposition only required a majority vote, while, if the amendment were added, it would require a two-thirds vote.

The Republicans applauded the speaker's ruling.

Mr. Lacey appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay that motion upon the table.

While the vote on the latter motion was being taken, it being apparent that it would carry by a large majority, Mr. Lacey withdrew the appeal. The first vote was then taken upon the adoption of the minority resolutions to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts. There was no effort to pair the absent Republicans and Democrats.

MINORITY DEFEATED.

The minority resolutions—to seat and expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated—51 to 24.

The following members voted for the minority resolutions: Adams, Allen (Kansas), Allen (Mississippi), Atwater, Bailey (Texas), Ball, Bankhead, Bartholdt, Bartlett, Bell, Brewer, Broussard (Louisiana), Burleson, Catchings, Chanler, Clayton (Alabama), Cooney, Cooper (Texas), DeArmond, DeGaffney, Denmore, Elliott, Epes, Fitzgerald (New York), Gayle, Gordon, Green (Pennsylvania), Griggs (Louisiana), Hay, Howard, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones (Virginia), Kahn, Kitchin, Lester, Klutz, Levy, Lewis, Littlefield, Livingston, Lloyd, Loud, McCall, McClellan, McCulloch, Maddox, May, Meekison, Meyer (Louisiana), Newlands, Norton (Ohio), Norton (South Carolina), Okey, Polk, Quarles, Ransdell, Rhea (Kentucky), Richardson, Ridgely, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson (Louisiana), Rucker, Ruppert, Ryan (New York), Ryan (Pennsylvania), Scudder, Sims, Slayden, Small, Smith (Kentucky), Snodgrass, Stephens (Texas), Swanson, Turner, Underwood, Van Diver, Wheeler (Kentucky), Wilson (Idaho), Young (Virginia).

THE MAJORITY VOTE.

The majority resolutions to exclude him were then adopted—273 to 50. The announcement was greeted with cheers. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Acheson, Adams, Allen (Maine), Atwater, Babcock, Bailey (Kansas), Baker, Barber, Barham, Barney, Bartholdt, Benton, Bishop, Boreing, Boutell (Illinois), Bowersock (Idaho), Breazeale, Brenner (Ohio), Brick Brosius, Brown, Brownlow, Brundidge, Bull, Burke (South Dakota), Burke (Texas), Burklitt, Burleigh, Burnett, Burton, Butler, Calenderhead, Caldwell, Cannon, Cabron, Chickering, Clark (Missouri), Clayton (New York), Cockran (Missouri), Cochran (New York), Connell, Cooney, Cooper (Wisconsin), Corliss, Cousins, Cowherd, Cox, Crawford, Cromer, Crowley, Crump, Crum-packer, Cummings, Curtis, Dable, Daly, Dalzell, Davenport (Samuel), Davenport (Stanley), Davidson, Davis, Dayton, Devries, Denny, Dick, Dolliver, Dougherty, Dovenner, Driggs (New York), Driscoll, Eddy, Emerson, Epes, Esch, Faris, Finley, Fitzgerald (Massachusetts), Fletcher, Fordney, Foss, Foster, Fowler, Freer, Gaines, Gamble, Gardner (Michigan), Gardner (New Jersey), Gaston, Gibson, Gilbert, Gill, Gillet (New York), Gillett (Massachu-

BERKLEY NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Home Missionary Society Formed at Chestnut St. M. E. Church.

Chicken Thieves Leave Note Apologizing for Not Taking Two Poor Fowls—Knights of Maccabees to Meet—Social Club Meeting.

A number of the lady members met at Chestnut Street M. E. Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and organized an auxiliary society to the church, known as the Woman's Home Missionary Society, under the direction of Mrs. W. C. Vaden, of Portsmouth, the district secretary. The following members were enrolled: President, Mrs. George G. Martin; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. T. Masten; Second Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Banks; Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. S. Baker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dallas Williams; Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Truitt; Soliciting agent for "The Home," the society paper, Mrs. C. H. Banks; Mesdames Lee of Portsmouth and J. T. Masten were present, and made interesting talks on the Home Mission work. Mrs. Husker, the district secretary of Richmond, who was to have been present, was detained by sickness. The time of meeting was not decided upon. It will be announced later.

The Improvement Board of the Town Council has issued orders to the street contractors not to throw any more dirt on the sidewalks when grading the streets.

The gully at the juncture of Main and Virginia streets was filled yesterday.

NERVY THIEVES.

One or more chicken thieves visited the hen-house of Bettie Randol, an old colored woman, on Berkley street extended Wednesday night and carried off sixteen of her fowls. The thief or thieves left one hen and a rooster, and also left a note saying they would have taken these, but they were not fat. "Kindly feed them well, so they will be fat by the time we call again," the note concluded.

Mr. Richard J. Palmer, son of Mr. John Palmer, of Cedar Grove, is quite ill with pneumonia and a complication of other diseases at Western Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.

sets), Glynn, Gordon, Graff, Graham Greene (Massachusetts), Griffith, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hall, Hamilton, Haugen, Hawley, Heatwole, Hedge, Hemenway, Henry (Connecticut), Henry (Mississippi), Henry (Texas), Hepburn, Hill, Hoffercker, Hopkins, Howell, Hull, Jack, Jenkins, Jett, Johnston, Jones (Virginia), Jones (Washington), Joy, Ketcham, Kleberg, Klutz, Knox, Lacey, Lamb, Landis, Lane, Lanham, Latimer, Lawrence, Lentz, Littauer, Little, Lloyds, Long, Lorimer, Loudenslager, Lovering, Lybrand, McAleer, McCleary, McDowell, McLain, McPherson, Mercer, Mahon, Mann, Marsh, Meekison, Mercer, Meschick, Metcalf, Miers (Indiana), Miller, Minor, Mondell, Moody (Massachusetts), Moody (Oregon), Moon, Morgan, Morris, Mudd, Muller, Napen, Needham, Nellyville, Norton (Ohio), Norton (South Carolina), O'Grady, Olmsted, Okey, Ojien, Overstreet, Packer, Parker, Payne, Pearce (Missouri), Pierce (Tennessee), Pierce (Maryland), Phillips, Polk, Powers, Prince, Pugh, Quarles, Ray (New York), Reeder, Rhea (Virginia), Ridgely, Rixey, Robb, Roberts (Massachusetts), Robinson (Indiana), Robinson (Nebraska), Rucker, Ruppert, Russell, Ryan (New York), Ryan (Pennsylvania), Salmon, Scudder, Schakeloff, Schiffo, Shattuck, Sheldon, Sheppard, Sherman, Showalter, Sibley, Small, Smith (Illinois), Smith (Henry C.), Smith (Samuel W.), Smith (William Alden), Southard, Sperry, Sprague, Starke, Steele, Stevens (Minnesota), Stewart (New Jersey), Stewart (New York), Stewart (Wisconsin), Stokes, Sullivan, Sulzer, Sutherland, Talbert, Tate, Tawney, Taylor (Ohio), Taylor (Alabama), Terry, Thayer, Thomas (Iowa), Thomas (North Carolina), Thropp, Tompkins, Tongue, Underhill, VanVoorhis, Vresland, Wachter, Wadsworth, Wanger, Warner, Waters, Watson, Weaver, Weeks, White, Williams (James R.), Williams (William E.), Williams (Mississippi), Wilson (New York), Wilson (South Carolina), Wright, Young (Pennsylvania), Zenor, Ziegler.

Nays—Adams, Allen (Ky.), Allen (Miss.), Bailey (Texas), Bell, Bankhead, Bartlett, Brewer, Broussard (La.), Burleson, Catchings, Chanler, Clayton (Ala.), Cooper (Texas), DeArmond, DeGaffenier, Dinsmore, Elliott, Fitzgerald (N. Y.), Gayle, Green (Pa.), Griggs (Ga.), Hay, Howard, Kitchin, Lester, Lewis, Littlefield, Livingston, McClellan, McCulloch, Maddox, May, Melr (La.), Newlands, Randall Rhea (Ky.), Richardson, Robbins, Robertson (La.), Sims, Slayden, Smith (Ky.), Snodgrass, Stephens (Texas), Swanson, Turner, Underwood, Wheeler (Ky.), Wilson (Idaho).

At 6:45 the House adjourned.

SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY TREE.

(London Mail.)

Although rich in such beautiful flowers as the arum lily, amaryllis, ixia and other choice bulbous plants, and also in fruits like the peach and tangerine, South Africa is woefully lacking in trees of a size sufficient to make a respectable wood or plantation.

The only variety which appears to thrive in any quantity is the blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus), which is found in large numbers, so much so that many people are under the impression that it is a native of the place. This, however, is a mistake, as the real home of the eucalyptus was originally Australia, where, at the present time, many of the species frequently attain a height of over 300 feet. It rarely reaches this attitude in South Africa, however, al-

Chesapeake Tent, No. 11, Knights of Maccabees of the World, will hold a meeting at their hall on Sharp street to-night to elect and install officers for the ensuing term of office. Mr. S. S. Fontz, the State Commander, of Washington, will be present to install the officers.

The funeral of Mrs. Lydia Johnston was conducted from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, No. 23 Liberty street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Booker, of Portsmouth, officiating. The remains were laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Whitehurst, wife of the late Edward Whitehurst, will be conducted from the residence, near Black Water, Princess Anne county, this morning at 10 o'clock, after which her remains will be laid to rest in the family burial ground.

Miss Mary E. Shaw, daughter of Dr. Shaw, of Shawboro, N. C., is visiting Mrs. S. M. Wood, on Main street.

Mrs. W. L. Berkley entertained a few of her friends at her home, on Chestnut street, last evening. Games were played and the evening most pleasantly spent. Refreshments were served.

The Pandasia Social Club met at the residence of Miss Sadie Williams, on Mulberry street, last evening. Games and several other amusements were engaged in and the evening was most pleasantly spent.

The election in the town and county passed off very quietly yesterday, notwithstanding the number of votes polled were greatly in excess of what was expected. East Berkley Precinct polled 88 and West Berkley 72 votes, making a total of 160 votes.

BERKLEY ADVTs.

OYSTERS ROASTED—WILL GIVE a free oyster, roast at my place on Liberty street Friday evening at 8 p. m. to my friends. Desire you to call. W. H. CAMM, corner Liberty and Eleventh streets. Ja25-2t

Dr. J. H. Costenbader, Dentist. Office over Wallace & Co.'s pharmacy, corner Berkley avenue and Chestnut street, Berkley, Va. Office hours 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Ja25-1m

J. R. WILLIAMS,

—Funeral Director and Embalmer—

has removed from 96 to 57 Chestnut street, opposite C. B. Gibbs Hardware Store, S. S. phone 127, and residence 129. Ja25-1t

BREAD.

Best in town. Cakes, better quality and variety than any bakery in Norfolk except our home bakery. Prices right for first class goods.

CABLER'S BAKERY, S. S. Phone 1414, 70 Berkley Ave.

though it soon establishes itself, and then grows at a tremendous rate, rapidly forming a fine, handsome tree, with thick, glaucous foliage. In the form of avenues it is a prominent feature in many towns. The chief street of the town of Worcester, Cape Colony, has two fine rows of trees.

Eucalyptus globulus is cultivated to some extent in the malarious districts of Italy, and in other countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. In this country it is sometimes raised for bedding in a sub-tropical garden, or grouping on a lawn, but it does not stand our climate very well, and, of course, never reaches to any great height. It is the variety that yields the eucalyptus oil, the antiseptic so much recommended as a cure for influenza. Moreover, its leaves, rolled into the form of cigars and smoked, are said to be a cure for asthma. In South Africa it is the principal, and practically the only, timber tree.

CHAIN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

First One in New England Still to Be Seen at Newburyport.

(Railroad Gazette.)

The first bridge built across the Merrimac river at Newburyport, Mass., was built by Timothy Palmer in 1792. The structure consisted of two bridges resting upon Deer Island. An arch of 160 feet span and 40 feet above high water connected the island with the mainland on one side, and several spans did a like service upon the other.

In passing, it may be said that an old legend relates that the island derived its name from the fact that a deer jumped upon it from the mainland across the channel. Passengers upon the old steamer Merrimac can even now see a pair of antlers fastened to a tree trunk standing upon the island, a little above the bridge, said to be the antlers of the deer which made the remarkable leap.

The present chain bridge replaced the 160 foot arch in 1810, and was built by John Templeman, of the District of Columbia. According to the tablet on one of the towers this was "the first chain suspension bridge built in New England."

The distance between the centers of the towers is about 244 feet, and the length of the roadway carried by the cables about 230 feet. The towers above the roadway are built of heavy timbers protected with a shingled covering. The bridge consists of two independent roadways, side by side, each about 13 feet in the clear; each roadway is carried by two sets of cables, each set being composed of three chains made of links 24 inches long. The floor system is of wood. The anchorage is about 100 feet from the towers without any vertical planes, and there is no lateral bracing of any kind other than the floor planking.

Electric cars have crossed this bridge some eight years. A line of rails being laid in each roadway. To one who has not experienced seeing the rails rise up in front of the car as it moves forward and downward, the sensation is anything but pleasant at first. A light summer car in the center of the span causes a vertical deflection of at least two feet. A car crossing the bridge, as viewed from a boat upon the river a little above the structure, gives a beautiful illustration of wave motion. In the modifications which are contemplated to prevent so much wave motion in the floor, it is to be hoped the general appearance of the structure may be preserved.